UNITED STATES PENSION LAWS.

A Comprehensive Digest of Pension Legislation From the Foundation of the Government.

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widow on her second or subsequent mar-

riage has accrued to a helpless or idiotic

age of 16 years, she shall not

be entitled to restoration under this act

mless said helpless or idiotic child, or a

child or children under 16 years of age,

be then a member or members of her

family and cared for by her, and upon the

restoration of said widow the payment of

ension to said child or children shall

"Sec. 2. That the provisions of this act

shall be extended to those widows other-wise entitled whose husbands died of

wounds or injuries, or disease contracted during the period of their military and

naval service, but who were deprived of pension under the act of March 3, 1865,

because of their failure to draw any pen-

SERVICE BEFORE MARCH 4, 1861.

Various enactments, the latest that of

Sec. 4713. In all cases in which the

March 3, 1873, are embodied in section

the service prior to the 4th day of March,

date of filing by the party prosecuting the

claim the last paper requisite to establish

the same. But no claim allowed prior to

the 6th day of June, 1866, shall be affected

or pensions under the service-pension acts.

The above has no reference to claims

A Mexican war widow who has re-

nishing the necessary proof to show her title during the period of widowhood af-

SERVICE SINCE MARCH 4, 1861.

A provision of the act of July 14, 1862,

"Sec. 4709. All pensions which have

date, shall commence from the death or

discharge of the person on whose account

the claim has been, or is hereafter,

granted, or from the termination of the

right of party having prior title to such

pension; provided the application for such pension has been or is bereafter filed

with the Commissioner of Pensions with-

in five years after the right thereto

commence from the date of filing the last

evidence necessary to establish the same.

But the limitation herein prescribed shall

not apply to claims by or in behalf of insane persons and children under 16

The act of January 25, 1879, taking

out from under the foregoing statute all

pension cases arising from disability or

of duty during the war of the rebellion.

leath-cause incurred in service and line

"That all pensions which have been granted under the general laws regulating

pensions, or may hereafter be granted, in

consequence of death from a cause which

originated in the United States service

during the continuance of the late war of

the rebellion, or in consequence of wounds,

injuries, or disease received or contracted

in said service during said war of the re-

ellion, shall commence from the date of

has been or shall hereafter be granted, or

party having prior title to such pension; Provided, The rate of pension for the in-tervening time for which arrears of pen-

per month for which the pension was origi-

Sec. 2. That the Commissioner of

Pensions is hereby authorized and directed

the payment of the arrears of pensions

The act of March 3, 1879, as follows.

repealed section 4709, Revised Statutes.

above, and amended the act of January 25.

1879, in that it extended its provisions as

to the date of commencement to all pen-

sions arising from service subsequent to the

termination of the war of the rebellion;

pension arising from service at any time subsequent to March 4, 1861, the appli-

cation therefor be filed after June 30, 1880,

the pension shall commence from the date

"That section 1 of the act of January

enlisted or drafted for the service in the

or which may hereafter be, granted in

and it further provided that if in cases of

to adopt such rules and regulations for

hereby granted as will be necessary to cause to be paid to such pensioner, or, if the pensioner shall have died, to the per-

and of later laws, is embodied in section

4709, Revised Statutes, as follows:

by anything herein contained."

disability or dependence.

ter the date of the act.

venrs.

provided as follows:

nally granted.

ion by reason of their remarriage."

4713, Revised Statutes, as follows:

child, or a child or children under the

MEXICAN WAR PENSIONS.

Mexican war service-pensioners who did pension roll because of her husband's death as the result of wound or injury renot obtain increase of pension to \$12 from the date of the act first authorizing such increase, January 5, 1893, can obtain a re-rating of pension to allow the increase back to said date, by furnishing the neces-

Various enactments as embodied in sec tion 4719, Revised Statutes, provide: "Sec. 4719. The failure of any pen sioner to claim his pension for three years after the same shall have become due shall 27, 1890, and May 9, 1900, shall be enbe deemed presumptive evidence that such pension has legally terminated by reason of the pensioner's death, remarriage, recovery from the disability, or otherwise, and the pensioner's name shall be stricken from the list of pensioners, subject to the right of restoration to the same on a new application by the pensioner, or, if the pensioner is dead, by the widow or minor children entitled to receive the accrued pension, accompanied by evidence satisfactorily accounting for the failure to claim such pension, and by medical evidence in cases of invalids who were not exempt from biennial examinations as to the continuance of the disability.

The act of March 1, 1879, providesvirtue of the first section of the act entitled 'An act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions,' approved March 3, 1865, were deprived of their pensions during any portion of the time from the 3d of March, 1865, to the 6th of June, 1866, by reason of their being in the civil service of the United States, shall be paid their said pensions, withheld by virtue of said section of the act aforesaid, for and during the said period of time from the 3d of March, 1865, to the 6th of June,

1812 AND INDIAN WARS. The act of March 9, 1878 (the last 1812 War service-pension law) provides: Sec. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to restore to the pension-rolls the names of all persons now surviving heretofore pensioned on account of service in the War of 1812 against Great Britain or for service in any of the Indian wars, and whose names were stricken from the rolls in pursuance of the act entitled 'An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to strike from the pension-rolls the names of such persons as have taken up arms against the Government or who have in any manner encouraged the rebels,' approved February 4, 1862; and that the joint resolution entitled 'Joint resolution prohibiting payment by any officer of the Government to any person not known to have been opposed to the rebellion and in favor of its suppression,' approved March 2, 1867, and section 4716 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall not apply to the persons provided for by this act: Provided, That no money shall be paid to any one on account of pensions for

retary of the Interior to strike from the n-rolls the names of such persons as have taken up arms against the Government or who have in any manner encouraged the rebels,' approved Fezryary 4.

1862, and where, under the existing provisions of law, said pensioner died without his name being restored to the rolls. shall be entitled to make claim for a pension as such widow after the passage of this act: Provided, That no such arrearages shall be paid for any period prior to the time of the removal of the disability of ioner, as provided in section five." Irrespective of the above law, if the

the time during which his name remained

us and loyalty to the Government could be shown, the pensioner could, during his or her lifetime, obtain restoration of the pension from date of last payment. It will be observed that this act has no application to Mexican War pensioners who were dropped, and who must still prove loyalty in order to be restored to the rolls, unless applying under the service-pension act of January 29, 1887.

ABANDONMENT OF CHILDREN. widow, pensioned as such and deprived of her pension because of being adjudged to be an unsuitable person to have the custody of her children, or because of her abandonment of them, becomes entitled to restoration from the date children become 16, unless she be living in "open and notorious adulterous

ADULTEROUS COHABITATION.

If, under the former interpretation of the act of August 7, 1882, she was deprived of her pension because of alleged open and notorious adulterous cohabitashe can be restored to the rolls when it is clearly proven that the alleged 'cohabitation" ceased before August 7, 1882, or that the charge made against her is utterly erroneous.

ADVERSE EVIDENCE. Pensioners are sometimes erroneously

dropped because of the adverse report of Board of Examining Surgeons or of a cial Examiner of the Pension Bureau. but in all such cases the pension can be restored upon a proper showing of the NON-RESIDENT ALIENS.

In the pension appropriation act of from the termination of the right of the

March 1, 1893, was the following pro-"That from and after July 1, 1893, no pension shall be paid to a non-resident sion are hereby granted shall be the same who is not a citizen of the United States, per month for which the pension was original. except for actual disabilities incurred in the service.

The above was repealed by the following provision in the pension appropriation act of March 2, 1895:

"That so much of the fourth proviso of an act entitled 'An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for other purposes, approved March 1, 1893, which reads as follows: "That from and after July 1, 1893, no pension shall The act of March 3, 1879, as follows: paid to a non-resident who is not a citizen of the United States, except for ectual disabilities incurred in the service, e and the same is hereby repealed."

All non-resident aliens who were dropped from the pension-roll under the act of 1893, above, are entitled to restoration under the act of 1895, above.

In the case of an invalid pensioner un the act of June 27, 1890, dropped on "revision" of the roll, in September, of filing of the application: 1895, on the ground of no pensionable de gree of disability under the act, a decision rendered June 29, 1897, holds: 25, 1879, granting arrears of pensions, shall be construed to extend to and include "As the evidence tends to show that pensions on account of soldiers who were elaimant failed to receive notice of the proposed dropping from the rolls and to war of the rebellion, but died or incurred appear for a medical examination, the ac- disability from a cause originating after the tion dropping his name from the rolls is cessation of hostilities, and before being reversed and the case remanded for fur. mustered out: Provided, That in no case ther adjudication, that claimant may have shall arrears of pensions be allowed and

an opportunity to file rebutting evidence paid from a time prior to the date of ac-and to be examined." (9 P. D., 50.) RESTORATION OF REMARRIED WIDOWS.

An act of March 3, 1901, as amended by an act of February 28, 1903. makes the following addition to section 4708, Rethe 4th day of March, 1861, or in consethe following addition to section 4708, Revised Statutes (the new matter inserted by the act of 1903 being here indicated by stalics):

"That any widow who was the lawful the person on whose account the claim has been a subjected when the commence from the death or discharge of the person on whose account the claim has been a subjected when a subject to the discharge of the person on whose account the claim has been a subject to the discharge of the person on whose account the claim has been a subject to the discharge of the person on whose account the claim has been a subject to the discharge of the person on whose account the claim has been a subject to the discharge of the person on whose account the claim has been a subject to the discharge of the person on whose account the claim has been a subject to the discharge of the person on whose account the claim has been a subject to the discharge of the person on whose account the claim has been a subject to the discharge of the person on whose account the claim has been a subject to the discharge of the person on whose account the claim has been a subject to the discharge of the person on whose account the claim has been a subject to the discharge of the person o

wife of any officer or enlisted man or other person in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, as described a paragraph one, two and three of section 4693 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, during the period of his bearing prior title to such pension: Provided, The application for such pension has washington, D. C.

placed or shall hereafter be placed on the ceived or disease contracted in such military or naval service, and whose name has been or shall hereafter be dropped from said pension roll by reason of her marriage to another person who has since died or shall hereafter die, or from whom she incapable of properly conducting his afhas been heretofore or shall be hereafter

divorced, upon her own application and without fault on her part, and if she is without means of support other than her daily labor as defined by the acts of June The pension appropriation act of June 7, 1888, contains the following provision: "That all pensions which have been, or which may hereafter be, granted under titled to have her name again placed on the general laws regulating pensions to the pension roll at the rate now provided widows in consequence of death occurring for widows by the acts of July 14, 1862; from a cause which originated in the ser-March 3, 1873, and March 19, 1886, such vice since the 4th day of March, 1861, pension to commence from the date of the shall commence from the date of death of filing of her application in the Pension Bu- the husband."

reau after the approval of this act: And Until this act widows of persons dying provided further, That where such widow from causes originating in service subses already in receipt of a pension from the quent to March 4, 1861, could not receive United States she shall not be entitled to the arrears of pension to the date of remarriage, unless they had filed applicarestoration under this act [unless she relinquishes present pension]: And provided tion therefor before July 1, 1880, or befurther. That where the pension of said fore remarriage.

It is held by a pension decision rendered November 30, 1901 (12 P. D., 83), that if under an act of March 3, 1865, pension for the period of a widow's widowhood was paid the soldier's children because of the widow having remarried without payment to her of any part of the pension, she cannot claim repayment of the pension to her for the period of her widowhood. An act of July 27, 1868, repealed the provision of March 3, 1865, under which the pension was paid to the children, but not in such a way as to authorize a second payment, to the widow, in cases where payment had been made to the children or application therefor filed. Under the existing law, if application

were filed before July 1, 1880, the general law pension of the dependent mother of a person dying from causes originating in service since March 4, 1861, commences from the date of death of the person on account of whose service and death the claim arises; that of a dependent father from the date of death of the mother, or from the date of death of the son if the cause of disability or death originated in title of the mother were terminated by death or otherwise before the death of the 1861, and an application for pension shall son. The pension of dependent brothers not have been filed within three years and sisters commences from the date of from the discharge or death of the person death of the father, or of the mother if on whose account the claim is made, or the father died previously, or from the within three years of the termination of date of the brother's death, if the death a pension previously granted on account of the father and mother occurred, or their of the service and death of the same pertitle was otherwise terminated, previous son, the pension shall commence from the the the death of the brother. (To be continued.)

With the Gin'rals.

(Lippincott's.) The late Gen. John B. Gordon and Governor Chandler, of Georgia, were together Pensions granted under the acts of February 14, 1871. March 9, 1878, January 29, 1887, and July 27, 1892. commence from the dates of the respective acts under which the pension is claimed, without the time of filing of the application. regard to the time of filing of the appli- last days' an old darky besieged headstricken from the rolls.

"Sec. 6. That the surviving widow of any pensioner of the War of 1812, where the name of said pensioner was stricken from the pensioner was stricken from the pensioner of the pensioner was stricken from the pensioner was stricken the date of the applicant becoming 62 years of age, if that age be not attained from the pension-rolls in pursuance of the p until subsequent to the date of the act, tent, and almost got into the tent itself erals or officers in that Order as such; Lee, who called out, 'Let that man come married since the date of the Mexican in!" Then into the tent came the fellow. war service-pension act of 1887, without a raw-boned, shambling, gray-headed. applying for the pension due her there-under, may nevertheless obtain the pen-sion up to date of her remarriage, by furgnarled old darky, who scraped the ground with his foot and kept turning his hat around nervously in his hand. "'Well, where do you belong?' demanded Gen. Lee.

"'I b'longs to y'r company, Gin'ral,' returned the darky.
"'No, you don't,' declared the General sharply. 'Everybody in my company has been shot. How is it that you haven't "The darky scratched his head. Then

been, or which may hereafter be, granted from his twisted mouth came a confiden-tial whisper, 'Well, yo' see, Gin'ral, it's this away. I ain't been shot, 'caze when in consequence of death occurring from a cause which originated in the service since the 4th day of March, 1861, or in day's a fight goin' on I always stays with consequence of wounds or injuries rethe (im'rals." ceived or disease contracted since that

Work of the Pension Office.

March 5 shows:
Army Invalids: Original, 4: increase, 273; reissue, 16; restoration, 1; renewal, 24; supplemental, 3; duplicate, 16; accrued, 127. Total, 458.
Army Nurses: Reissue, 1.
Army Widows, etc.; Original, 63; reissue, 4: restorations of the control of th ton, 1; renewal, 29; supplemental, 1; duplicate, 6; accorded, 1. Total, 105.

Navy Invalids: Renewal 1; accrued 2. Total, 3.

Old Wars Invalids: Increase, 1; accrued, 3. Total, 4.

Army Invalids (war with Spain): Original, 129; increase, 13; reissue, 3; restoration, 2; accrued, 1. Total, 148. has accrued; otherwise the pension shall

tal. 148.

Army Widows, etc. (war with Spain): Original, 10.
Navy Invalids (war with Spain): Original, 2; increase, 1; accrued, 1. Total, 4.

Navy Widows, etc. (war with Spain): Original, 1.

Army Invalids—Regular Establishment: Original, 22; increase, 4; reissue, 1; restoration, 1; duplicate, 1. Total 28.

tal, 29, Army Widows, etc.—Regular Establishment: Orig-inal, 2. Navy Invalids—Regular Establishment: Original, 6; increase, 1; reissue, 1; duplicate, 1. Total, 9, Navy Widows, etc.—Regular Establishment: Original, 1.

Army Invalids (act of June 27, 1800): Original, 286; increase, 986; additional, 201; reissue, 6; restoration, 2; renewal 17; supplemental, 5; duplicate, 23; accrued, 213. Total, 1,719.

Army Widows, etc. (act of June 27, 1890). Original, 235; because

Army Widows, etc. (act of June 27, 1890). Original, 326; increase. 1; renewal, 1; supplemental, 4; duplicate, 4; accrued, 4. Total, 340.

Navy Invalids (act of June 27, 1890): Original, 29; increase, 40; additional, 2; restoration, 1; renewal, 1; duplicate. 1; accrued, 9. Total, 83.

Navy Widows, etc. (act of June 27, 1890): Original, 16, Mexican War Survivors: Original, 1; rcissue, 8; supplemental, 2; accrued, 3. Total, 14.

Mexican War Widows: Original, 5. Indian Wars (1832-42) Survivors: Original, 15; duplicate. 1; accrued. 2. Total, 28.

Indian Wars (1832-42) Widows: Original, 8.

Totals—Original, 906: increase. 1,320; additional, 203; reissue, 40; restoration, 8; renewal, 73; supplemental, 15; duplicate, 47; accrued, 368. Grand total, 2,978.

the death or discharge from said service of the person on whose account the claim

PENSION BLANKS.

Official Forms for Use of Attorneys and Agents at Low Prices.

We are prepared to furnish the following blank forms upon application:
1. Declaration for Invalid Pension, Act

of June 27, 1890, and May 9, 1900. 2. Declaration for Guardian of Chil-dren Under 16 Years of Age. 3. Declaration for Original Pension 4. Declaration for Restoration to

5. Power of Attorney. Articles of Agreement.

7. Declaration for Increase of Invalid 8. Declaration for Original Invalid Pension, under Act of July 14, 1862.
9. Declaration for Dependent Mother's Pension, Act of June 27, 1890. 10. Declaration for Dependent Father's Pension, Act of June 27, 1890. 11. Power of Attorney and Articles of Agreement combined.

12. Declaration for a Rerating of an Invalid Pension. 13. Declaration for Increase of Invalid Pension, Act of June 27, 1800, and May 9. 14. Declaration for Widow's Claim for Pension, Act of June 27, 1890, and May 9,

Large General Affidavits. 16. Small General Affidavits, 17. Physician's Affidavits, 18. Accrued Widows. In ordering please order by number.

These blanks are all according to the form authorized by the Commissioner of

been or is hereafter filed with the Commissioner of Pensions prior to the 1st day of July, 1880, otherwise the pension shall commence from the date of filing the appliance of the pension of the pension shall commence from the date of filing the appliance of the pension of the

mence from the date of filing the application; but the limitation herein prescribed shall not apply to claims by or in behalf of insane persons and children under 16 years of age.

"Sec. 3. Section 4709 of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed."

The limitation in the act of March 3, 1879, does not apply to claims for restoration or renewal of pension, nor to claims by or in behalf of children who were under the age of 16 at the date of death of the person on account of whose service and death the claim arises. In claims by or in behalf of insane persons, the limitation does not apply if it appear that during the entire period from March 3, 1879, to July 1, 1880, the applicant was insane and incapable of properly conducting his af. ceived a Medal of Honor from the Congress for gallantry on the field of battle,

DR. W. O. COFFEE, 800 Good Block, Des Moines. Is-MEDAL OF HONOR PENSIONS.

What a Bill Before Congress Proposes-What Other Nations Do for Medal Men. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: As you have always been a true friend of the veteran, I, as one who received a Medal of Honor from Congress, write this for, and Congress, without regard to party lines, ask you to publish it in, your valuable to not only vote therefor, but also to use paper in the interest of my Medal of

Honor companions. Senator Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania, has introduced in the Senate, and Congressman Charles Curtis, of Kansas, has introduced in the House a bill to place pon the service pension roll, at the rate who may hereafter be awarded such medls, under acts of Congress passed Dec. 1861; July 12 and 16, 1862, and March 3, 1863, who have reached the age of 60 years; the age limit not to exclude any officer or enlisted man who served during the rebellion of 1861 to 1865.

My companions who won this Medal received it from Congress "for conspicuous and particular gallantry and bravery, beyond the line of duty required of them during their term of service;" such as saving the life of a wounded comrade who fell under fire between the lines, capturing the enemy's colors, or saving our own, saving a gun or a battery, a company or regiment of infantry or some command, or leading a charge under particularly perilous and dangerous circumstances, and like affairs in the face of destruction and almost certain death.

It is now over 40 years since these brave and gallant heroes performed their various acts of heroism and valor; when they were young men, in health, vigor and activity; and now, when they are old and fast becoming feeble and decrepit, and must soon answer the last roll call, it is but simple justice that these heroes of henot) should also receive from the Governtheir declining years.

might almost say that in that Order the

privates command the Generals. their deeds of heroism and bravery, such as have challenged and commanded the ad- loss what to do; didn't have anything else miration of the world, has conferred special honor upon those wearing the Medal of Honor, would it not be but a fit and proper recognition of a grateful and generous Nation, now, at this time, when in the natural course of events these brave and gallant heroes, "bravest of the brave," cannot be with us much longer, to attach to their medal, or give to them, something of real substantial value, the same as other countries have, in a twofold manner, done for their officers and soldiers who have distinguished themselves in like manner? Other nations have set us the example, as I proceed to show: In the Congressional Library in Washngton can be found a book on "Knight-

from which the following is extracted, showing the manner in which ENGLAND.

29, 1856, by Royal warrant. This cross is only awarded to officers or soldiers who have performed some signal act of valor or bravery in the presence of up and down. 'Sufferin' Moses! I should the enemy and every officer or soldier who has received the cross shall, from the date "'Will I run a wire into that tank?' he

The Order of Legion of Honor. Instituted April 19, 1837. The military class was admitted to the decoration, together with a pension to all who suffered amputation in consequence of wounds received in action. It entitles the receiver to 100 by a consequence of wounds received in action. It entitles the receiver to 100 by a consequence of wounds received in action. It entitles the receiver to 100 by a consequence of wounds received in action. It entitles the receiver to 100 by a consequence of wounds received in action. It entitles the receiver to 100 by a consequence of wounds received in action. It entitles the receiver to 100 by a consequence of wounds received in action. It entitles the receiver to 100 by a consequence of wounds received in action. It entitles the receiver to 100 by a consequence of wounds received in action. The military class with the strapped the viol on the jack with the neck of the viol on the jack with the pack action in consequence of wounds received in action. The military class will be quite sufficient. Too much the jack with the pack in the jack with the jack with the jack with the jack in the jack with the jack with the jack with the jack in the jack with the tuted April 19, 1837. The military class in action. It entitles the receiver to 100 be very careful. Well, do you know, when francs per annum for life, in addition to I came down again in the afternoon, there their regular pay.

King Charles instituted on March 26, 1833, for the army and navy, a decoration consisting of a gold and silver medal, in addition to which a pension is attached of 100 lire (\$20) for the gold and 50 lire (\$10) for the silver. Both medal and pension pass to the widow as long as she re-

GERMANY. The order of the Iron Cross was insti-tuted March 10, 1813, by Frederick Wil-liam III. It is divided into two classes, civil and military.

By decree dated Aug. 3, 1841, a pension for life was granted to the surviving owners of the cross, as follows: To officers, 150 thalers (\$112.50); to privates, 50

There is also a military order of merit, founded by Duke Eugene, of Wurtemberg, on Feb. 11, 1759, as a reward for those officers and men who distinguished themselves in the seven years' war, then just ended. The members are divided into four classes, according to rank and degree of merit, and pensioned as follows: First, 2,000 floring; second, 1,200 florins; third, 1,000 floring; fourth, 300 florins. A

florin is about 40 cents. The Military border of Merit was founded by Sta Ferdinand. It was made haps you did not understand me? Will accessible to all unilitary persons whose some gentleman kindly loan me a pint flask distinction and merit were testified to by of whisky?" distinction and merit were testified to by a Commission of Inquiry instituted for Pensions are granted as follows: Divi-

sions, 15,000; Brigadier, 12,000; Captain, 6,000; Subaltern, 1,005; Private, 750. These are in pesos, worth about 20 cents. The Military Order of St. George was capacity. instituted in 1807, by Emperor Alexander, as a reward for those officers and men who had distinguished themselves in bat-

tle. An additional pay of one-third is allowed to those who wear the cross.

neither is it begging, for Medal of Honor men in this country to favor this bill and

urge its passage.

The Medal of Honor Legion of New York City and vicinity at their regular meeting Jan. 9, 1904, unanimously passed the following preamble and resolutions, of-fered by Companion Peter F. Rafferty: "Whereas; Hon. Boies Penrose, Senator from Pennsylvania, has introduced in the Senate of the United States, and Hon. Charles Curtis, Congressman from Kansas, has introduced in the House, a bill to place all soldiers who have re-

on a service pension roll of \$75 per month Resolved, That, recognizing the distin guished services our companions rendered on the field of battle, endangering their lives in bravely risking the same and performing acts of heroism outside of the line of their duty in the rank and file, and also mindful of the fact that nearly all of our companions have reached the age of 60 years, and also that other countries reward their heroes by some substantial token or testimonial for similar acts, we hereby cordially and earnestly approve of said bill, and urge our Representatives in

sage thereof, Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be sent to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, to and also to the press generally.

have been awarded Medals of Honor, or and Congressman Curtis, as well as other Senators and Congressmen to favor this

> AN ELECTRIC EEL. He Enlivens Things on Shipboard, and Livened Up in Turn.

(New York Dispatch.) One of the most remarkable exhibits which has arrived for the St. Louis Exposition is that of the marine fauna of the British Isles, which got here yesterday on the Atlantic transport Minnetonka, charge of J. E. Adams.

The collection consists primarily of edi-ble fishes, including such toothsome piscine delicacies as soft-shell crabs, kippered her-ring, whiting, turbot, brill, flounders, soles, electric eel, Mephistopheles.

"We had a lot of trouble with the eel on the way over," said Mr. Adams. "He was put in a zinc-lined sheet-iron tank, which was a mistake; it should have been of glass, roes (for all who served at the front in those days, and received an honorable distraction that tank came near being the death of charge, are heroes, whether in addition thereto they received Medals of Honor or of the sailors.

"After Mephistopheles had been in it ment they helped to save, something of a while we noticed that he looked all worn value, more than a medal, to help them in out. He wouldn't move around or eat anything; just lay there all curled up in one This is not mere sentiment, as some may imagine; the sum specified in this bill is not intended for either the poor or the disabled veteran; such is neither the purpose of the bill; for in that respect our Government is most liberal to its soldiers in its verious peoples bills.

"'What's the trouble?' said I.
"'Trouble!' said he, beginning to swear
to himself. 'Jes tech hit yourself, sir.'
"I did so," continued Mr. Adams, smilin my life. That blooming eel had charged parity of, rank; on the contrary, one the whole tank like a high-power battery. "Of course I knew then what the matter with him was, and why he was wasting Therefore, inasmuch as Congress, for away like that. All his energy had gone to put him in; and then a bright idea came

neer, I said. He came.
"Mr. Bell, said I, can you electric light wire into this tank?'
"'Yes, sir,' he said, 'it can be done, sir but why, may I ask, sir?' "'Mephistopheles,' Mr. Bell, 'is perishing for lack of electricity,' I explained. 'I the Secretary hear from them. The Sec-"'Mephistopheles,' Mr. Bell, 'is perish-

compute that during the time he has been confined in this infernal tank he has lost at least 2,000 volts of his essential life force. I doubt very much if he has more than one or two horse-power left."

"'Well, well,' said Mr. Bell, 'if that don't beat all!' and before I could stop him he had put his hands on the edge of the tank.

"I endured his remarks for a while," went on Mr. Adams, "but finally I thought deeds of valor and heroism are rewarded it time to say a chastening word. 'Your in other countries of the civilized world: language, Mr. Bell,' I observed, somewhat severely, 'is a surprise, I may say, a revelation to me. I had not thought you capable The Victoria Cross was instituted Jan. of it; but never mind. The point is, will you run a wire into that tank to afford life to this poor, suffering fish?'
"'Sufferin' fish!' cried Mr. Bell, dancing

the enemy and every officer or soldier who has received the cross shall, from the date of the act by which the decoration has been gained, be entitled to a special penbern gained that reptile's cage, then thunder juice into that reptile's cage, then I'm another. I'll make im think he's a I'm another. I'll make 'im think he's a whole power station hisself.'

He was just one whirling mass of electric flame. That man Bell had given him the full strength."

"Did it kill the eel?" asked a sympa-

thetic listener. "Not at all," replied Mr. Adams; "it really seemed to do him good. Of course, at a low voltage the rest of the voyage. One of those eels, you know, can stand a lot of electricity. "Anything happen to the devilfish, Mr.

Adams? "Nothing much," he replied, thoughtfully. "He did begin raising when he got on a skate that we put in his tank, but it was soon over. Skates aren't very good fighters," concluded Mr. Adams.

Not the Limit. Signor Zanetti, the magician, had been displaying his deterity to an interested crowd of spectators in a Kentucky town. Stepping forward, he said:
"For my next trick I will require small flask of whisky. Will some gentle-

man in the audience accommodate me with the loan of a pint flask?"

No one stirred. The magician was plainly nonplussed. With an appealing gesture

Again there was no response, and, briefly apologizing, the magacian said he would be compelled to omit this from his repertory for that night. He was turning again to his table when a tall, lank man in the rear of the hall rose.

"Mistah," said he, "would a quart flask do as well?" producing a bottle of that

"Just as well, sir," replied Zanetti. And every gentleman in the house rose with that size flask extended.—March Lippincott's.

Merit a Monument.



THE OHIO TRUSS CO., 52 E. 9th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. (Continued from first page.)

Kearny died opposing a heroic breast to disaster. On the following day, Sept. 2, the army was, by order of Gen. Halleck, drawn back within the lines of Washington, and Lee, abandoning direct pursuit, began to turn his eyes towards the north of the their influence and aid in securing the pas-

THE ARMY BEFORE THE CAPITAL. Within the fortifications of Washington the army now rested from the labors. Senator Penrose and Congressman Curtis, fatigues and privations of this trying campaign, in which, from the Rapidan to the of \$75 a month, in lieu of any other pension, all officers and enlisted soldiers of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, both Regular and volunteer, who structure of most armies; and it reached the lines of Washington in any bill.-J. C. JULIUS LANGBEIN, New York military order whatsoever, it was because the individual patriotism of the rank and campaign, no official record is found; but the Confederate commander claims the capture of 9,000 prisoners, 30 pieces of artillery, and upwards of 20,000 stands arms in the arms in the engagement on the plains of Manassas alone. Untold thousands had

> As for Pope, it is hardly possible to feel for him less than pity, in spite of the bombastic pretensions with which he set out. The record already given does not justify the assertion that he was not obeyed by smelts, and lobsters. Most of the exhibit appeared in high spirits, being hermetically scaled up in glass jars filled with pure alcohol; but a few specimens were brought over alive, chief among which is the big co-operation needed for the effective conco-operation needed for the effective con duct of great military operations. He had the misfortune to be of all men the most disbelieved. Gen. Pope took the first op-portunity on his return to Washington to vacate the command; the Army of Virginia passed out of existence, and its corps were united with the Army of the Poto-

straggled from their commands during the

(To be continued.)

NAVAL VETERANS.

The Association Has a Headquarters and Think That They Amount to Something. Farragut Naval Veterans Association of Philadelphia has established permanent headquarters in Industrial Hall, at Broad and Vine Streets. Naval Command, No. 1, Spanish-American War Veterans, meets in the same room. There is established also a Bureau of Information, where visiting shipmates will be welcome. Letters promptly answered.

The Farragut Association was orgamet uninterruptedly ever since. It therefore claims that it is older than the G. A. R. It has a large membership, including the following Admirals: George Dewey, J. M. Forsythe, Charles E. Clark, J. H. Sands, John J. Read, G. W. Melville. The present Secretary, Comrade William Simmons, has held the position over 30 years, and was at one time Commander.

An interesting program is being prepared, to celebrate the approaching anniversary of the great naval victory at New Orleans under Admiral Farragut. Many prominent naval officers will be present and it is desired that shipmates of the retary says: "We are proud of our Navy; its services in the civil war and in more re cent years won the admiration of man-kind generally, and the everlasting gratitude of the American people especially. Our army in the civil war would have been readily disposed of but for the co-operation of the gunboats; and in the Phil-ippine Islands they could not remain a week but for the protection offered them by our war vessels." Then he adds: "I hope every old army comrade will live a months before the devil finds out that one of them is dead. They are all right, you bet; they really did help the Navy to put down the rebellion, and we owe them a yote of thanks." vote of thanks."

A. J. Smith's Jackass Band.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: On the Tupelo campaign, the day we we had the most unique band in the Union Army. The boys captured a jack-ass and a very large bass viol. They braying. Between the notes of his brays it were on fire. I rushed to look in.
Mephistopheles seemed to be burning up.
He was just one whirling mass of the look, but loud and very entertaining. more than a mile away. Our regiment guarded the wagon train that day. You can tell about your brass bands and fife and drum corps, but they were not to be compared with this band. I do not know mains single, or to his children until they I had the current reduced at once, and kept that day. It was a great success on the march. I would like to have seen it tried on dress parade. If any one of the comrades knows of a band that beats this I would like to hear from him.—M. C. THOMPSON, Co. C, 122d Ill., Milwaukee,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH GURED

BY NO METHOD UNTIL "ACTINA" WAS DISCOVERED.

to our attention is the result of chronic catarrh of the throat and middle ear. The air passages become clogged by catarrhal deposits, stop-



ping the action of the vibratory bones. Until these deposits are removed a cure is impossible. The inner ear inability of aurists or physiclans to cure. Ear drums are worse than useless That there is a scientif cure for deafness and ca-The vapor current generated in the Actina passes

The Military Order of Merit was founded by Emperor Joseph II., as a refunded into gold and silver medals, according to the respective degree of merit or distinction.

To the first is attached an increase of pay of 59 per cent.

Thus, we see that nearly every other country rewards its heroes who have particularly distinguished themselves for gallantry and bravety on the field, first, by decoration or medal, and, second, by increased pay, or emolument in addition in the shape of money. And thus we see further, that it is considered no disgrace,

The Prince Had a Business Mind.

Avoid that Tired Feeling-Wear a

Bunker Hill

WHY?

The late Queen Victoria seems to have exercised a suzerainty over the pocket money of her grandchildren. She held them to a strict accounting in the matter of expenditure, and if they did not make their allowances last over a specified period, she sternly called them to account One week when the present Prince of Wales was at Eton, candy, tarts, and other schoolboy delights proved his financial undoing. He had spent a month's allowance in one week. With impecuniosity and indigestion came repentance. Accordingly he wrote a long mea culpa to his grandmother. confessing his fault, and asking for an advance on account of the next installment of pocket money. In reply he received a long letter of admonition from the Queen refusing his request. The letter closed with a sentence in which the writer expressed the pain that it gave her in having

so to write to him.

A few days later, Her Majesty received another letter from the future heir to the British throne. It ran much like this: "Dear Grandmother: Yours received,



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